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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$1.25  
per annum.

No. 16,829.

號三十月四年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1917.

巳丁次歲年六國民華中

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## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
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TEL. 616.

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**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**  
8,000 Tons/4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
**INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.**  
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## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

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TELEPHONE 482.  
COME AND INSPECT  
**BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.**

## NESTOR SANITARY FLUID.

**RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.**

Two tablespoonful to a gallon of water for washing  
floors, etc., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.  
Per Pint Tin 50 cents  
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50

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32, Queen's Road Central.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

| STRAID        | CABLE LAD     | 4 STRAND      |
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| 1" to 15"     | 6" to 15"     | 3" to 10"     |
| CIRCUMFERENCE | CIRCUMFERENCE | CIRCUMFERENCE |

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1917.



**WATSON'S  
OLD  
BROWN BRANDY**  
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QUALITY.  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 454.  
Shipyard: Shum-Sut-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915

WONG PING WA, Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
AGENTS:  
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## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

## GRILL ROOM

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## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
room, Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day max.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful"

P. O. FEUSTER,  
Manager.

## TO THOSE GOING HOME

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

#### THE FIGHTING AROUND LENS.

London, April 22.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
Yesterday night we secured the ground gained to the eastward of Fampoux.  
The fighting continues to go in our favour to the west and north-west of Lens. We again progressed, capturing prisoners and machine-guns. We repulsed three counter-attacks.

#### LATEST REPORTS FROM FRENCH FRONT.

London, April 22.  
A French communiqué reports:—  
There was violent artillery activity during the night to the south of St. Quentin.  
We again progressed between the Aisne and Chemins-des-Dames, and to the north of Sancy and Jouy.  
Grenade fighting occurred to the west of Navarin.  
A German aeroplane, yesterday evening, bombed the region of Dunkirk. Three people were injured.

#### KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO FRANCE.

London, April 22.  
H.M. The King has telegraphed to President Poincaré warmly congratulating him on the successes crowning the French efforts. His Majesty said that he is convinced that the victories of the united armies presage continued progress.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

London, April 22.  
A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—  
The artillery activity to the north of the Scarpe has increased to the most extreme violence. Our destructive fire caught some moving troops.  
A counter-attack repulsed the English advance on the north bank of the Scarpe.  
Our storming troops blew up a garrison blockhouse near Berry-au-Bac.  
Engagements at Bray and Hurtlebise Farm, and along the Rheims-Neufchâtel Road, to the northward of Prosenne, on the west bank of the Suippe, resulted in heavy enemy losses.  
We repulsed a French advance to the south of Ripont. The enemy lost six aeroplanes and our naval aviators brought down an airship which fell in flames into the sea at Nieupoit.  
Fighting has revived on the banks of the Cerny to the southwest of Lake Dorian.

#### GERMAN ALLEGATIONS REFUTATED.

#### GERMAN PRETEXT FOR TOR- PEDOING RELIEF SHIPS.

London, April 22.  
The Press Bureau announces that a German wireless message accuses the British and the French of employing vessels carrying the markings of Belgian relief ships for the purpose of attacking submarines.  
The allegation is untrue and is merely a variation of the equally groundless assertion that the Entente is misusing hospital ships, and is evidently intended as a pretext for torpedoing Belgian relief ships without warning.

### HOSPITAL SHIPS TORPEDOED.

#### BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCE- MENT.

London, April 22.  
The Admiralty announces that the steamers *Donegal* and *Lanfranc* were torpedoed without warning on the evening of April 17, whilst transporting wounded to British ports.  
Owing to the German practice of sinking hospital ships it was no longer possible to distinguish hospital ships because they became more conspicuous targets; therefore, the *Donegal* and *Lanfranc* were not marked as hospital ships but were provided with an escort.

The *Donegal* carried slightly wounded men, 20 of whom are missing and also twelve of the crew.

The illegal and inhuman submarining of hospital ships is the culmination of the savagery which has brought the world face to face with a situation unparalleled in civilised warfare. It has no justification in any conceivable distortion of international law or the most brutal creed of necessity. Following the sinking of the *Asturias* and the *Gloucester Castle*, Great Britain decided to transport the wounded in vessels not bearing distinctive markings and notified Germany of the withdrawal of certain hospital ships. The fighting on the western front is leaving a very large number of wounded Germans in our hands, and practically all the ships bringing wounded to England were bound to carry a proportion of Germans. It remains to be seen whether the knowledge of this will deflect the German Government from its abominable course.

The *Lanfranc* carried 234 British wounded, 107 German wounded, 52 members of the Medical Staff and 123 crew. Twenty-three British and 15 Germans are missing. Patrol boats, at imminent risk of being torpedoed, rescued 152 German wounded.

The statement reviews the progress of the German campaign against hospital ships, and points out that Germany's original accusation that the hospital ships of the Allies and of Great Britain in particular, were employed for the purpose of transporting troops and military supplies was based on the evidence of witnesses the majority of whom were anonymous and the remainder German. Great Britain, denying the charges, showed that Germany had an obvious remedy in cases of suspicion, namely the right to visit and search any hospital ships encountered on the high seas.

From the German refusal to tolerate hospital ships within certain limits only one conclusion could be drawn, namely that it is the intention of Germany to add yet another and more unspeakable crime to the long list that disgraces their record. The statement further recalls how the German Government floatingly announced the torpedoing of hospital ships, while the German nation appears to have accepted the intelligence with composure, if not satisfaction.

Warnings being useless orders were given for the Freiburg zeppelin raid. The statement contrasts the attitude of the Germans towards the raid with the spirit in which the Allies had exacted retribution by purely military measures. The German who carried out that raid were exposed to, and did in fact incur, precisely the same dangers from the town defences as they would have in the course of an ordinary action. It is plain, however, that any retaliatory measures which are open to the Government in upholding the principles of humanity and justice would not prove a deterrent to Germany in future. Such reprisals could be only punitive in effect. It is necessary to reconsider the entire status of hospital ships in the light of the German attitude.

(Continued on Page 6.)

## The Chinese Mail

華字日報

The Leading Chinese Political and Commercial Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

FOURTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE  
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$47.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong

\$47.00 to all other ports.

C. W. WATSON & CO., HONGKONG.



## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of all members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is called for 4.30 P.M. on TUESDAY the 21st April, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

All members are strongly urged to be present.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1712

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Tramway Company Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, 15, Morrison Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1917. 1701

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, April 14, 1917. 1675

## CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, April 14, 1917. 1677

## BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, April 14, 1917. 1678

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Underwood on THURSDAY the 26th May, 1917, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1917. 1653

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1603

## INTIMATIONS

## G. VICTORIA GAOL.

THERE is a VACANCY in the Victoria Gaol for a HOSPITAL WARDEN.

SALARY: \$300 to \$1,200 per annum on completion of a year's satisfactory probation, together with \$40 per month House Allowance.

CANDIDATES must be under 35 years of age, of good education, character and physique.

Knowledge of Medicine not essential as suitable man will be instructed.

Further particulars can be obtained by personal application at Victoria Gaol between 10 A.M. and 12 Noon.

No application will be received after the 30th instant.

C. McT. MESSER.

Superintendent Victoria Gaol.

Hongkong, April 21, 1917. 1715

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SIEMAS" Manila, \$250 Philippine currency.

Apply—18, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.

Hongkong, April 21, 1917. 1714

## INDOCHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, April 21, 1917. 1716

## MESSRS KOMOR &amp; KOMOR.

Have Now Opened

AN EXHIBITION OF

WATER COLOURS

by the Well-Known Landscape Painter

M. KINSEY.

THE Exhibition will be on view for

One Week Only. All lovers of

Art are cordially invited to see or

purchase these beautiful Paintings.

KOMOR & KOMOR,

Alexandria Buildings,

Des-Vieux Road,

1709

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEYS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

1709

## MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS.

A French Preparation for the Cure of

ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS

AND

THE URINARY SYSTEM.

It is a French Preparation for the Cure of

ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS

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## SHANGHAI BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## SPEECHES BY MESSRS. J. JOHNSTONE AND E. S. LITTLE.

Mr. John Johnstone presided over the second annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce at the Palace Hotel on the 13th inst., and among those present were—Messrs. A. W. Burkill, H. H. Granter, C. G. Humphreys, E. S. Little, E. F. Mackay, E. C. Richards, A. G. Stephen, H. G. Simms, and the acting secretary, Mr. P. Campbell.

The Chairman said—

Gentlemen, following the procedure adopted last year the accounts have been published in this month's April journal and I will therefore with your permission take them as read. They are of a simple nature being merely a statement of our income and expenditure for the year and call for little comment but show, I think, steady progress in the right direction. I stated in my speech last year that if the Chamber had not entrance fees to fall back upon, a deficiency of £15,000 might have to be faced at the end of this financial year. This balance in hand was then £15,000.

This year, and I think we may take this as a good omen of the progress the Chamber has made, we have not been able to rely upon entrance fees, which were largely responsible for the above mentioned balance, and in addition we have had to face extra expenditure, yet the balance in hand is extremely gratifying, amounting as it does to £15,000.

When the Chamber was formed we assumed that we could count on a membership of 150; at the last annual meeting held on 11th April, I was able to inform you that our assumption was modest. Our membership then was 228. To-day it is 252 which I think we may consider a satisfactory state of affairs.

When your Committee inaugurated this school they did so knowing full well that it was an experiment. Its success depended on the support given to it by firms and individuals whose desire to study the language arose from patriotic as well as personal motives.

Results have proved, I am happy to say, that your Committee were fully justified in giving their support to the school. It is no longer an experiment. It has become an institution and other ports are following our lead.

The opening of the school saw 60 students on the register. To these, 30 Preliminary Certificates have been issued. Its Intermediate, and 4 Final Certificates. Today we have 64 on the register and several awaiting admission to classes suited to their knowledge of the language.

Employers have not been slow to perceive the advantages likely to accrue to business if their employees were able to speak, and more so, if they were able to read, Chinese. Many firms have sent men to the school paying all their fees; others have adopted methods which place a student upon his merits, refunding his fees and offering a bonus if and when examinations, which are by no means easy, are passed.

I would here mention the Preliminary Course is the most important, for once it is thoroughly mastered, the student has a sufficient knowledge of Chinese at his command to carry on an ordinary conversation. The success of the school was further exemplified when at a recent meeting of your Committee it was proposed that we place £1,000 to a "Chinese Reserve Fund," while it was also suggested, and the suggestion acted upon, that £50 be donated out of the Language School funds to the School of Oriental Studies in London. In addition to the above we have been able materially to reduce school fees.

As an example of the excellent work this school is doing I may mention that no less than eight of our scholars have lately been taken for Government Service. Dr. Hopkins Rees therefore is undoubtedly to be congratulated on a further proof of the appreciation in which his teaching is held, while those members of the school who have been chosen will no doubt look back with feelings of satisfaction to the opportunity which the school has given them of putting to immediate test in the service of their country—the special knowledge they have thus acquired.

The work in connection with the publication of our Journal continues to grow, and there can be no doubt that the information which we are enabled to bring before Chinese through their medium will prove of increasing benefit to British trade. At our last meeting I informed you that the circulation of the English Journal was nearly 700 copies and the Chinese Journal 10,000. To-day the circulation of the former is approximately 800, while the last issue of the latter reached 10,000 copies. The value of judicious publication has more than made itself felt.

As regards the Chinese Journal, it is becoming increasingly popular and many of the inquiries received from inland towns and cities and remote parts of the Chinese Republic for British goods, which he has waged this war, is for a time no longer the means of making known to dwellers in these far distant parts the

value of British goods. It is serving a good purpose and I strongly recommend it to British merchants as an advertising medium, the value of which is perhaps not yet fully appreciated.

I couple these two under the one heading because both are to a great extent interdependent. The same problem with which we were confronted last year—the lack of tonnage—has occupied a great deal of your Committee's attention.

The scarcity of tonnage has made itself increasingly felt during the period under review, and the resulting diversion of cargo via Japan whence it has been possible to ship at rates cheaper than were obtainable by the Conference lines, has had an adverse effect on certain classes of Export Trade. At the request of H.M. Government, a memorandum has been prepared setting forth the shipping and export situation but while the memorandum itself will probably be of considerable assistance to our Government, I fear that little improvement can be looked for in the situation here until such time as Government needs will permit of additional vessels being made available.

The most important matter that the Insurance Sub-Committee have had under consideration has been the question of the reinsurance of Chinese companies and the bill which has been drafted for the Peking Government. The question is one which seriously affects insurance companies in China.

The attitude adopted by some Chinese suggested that foreign insurance companies were open opposition to the movement of reform. This, I think, I may safely say, is not the case. The British Chamber of Commerce is desirous, not of placing obstacles in the way of good insurance legislation, but of assisting the Chinese Government in any endeavour it may undertake to that end.

Any reform of this nature, however, must have far-reaching effects and it is to be hoped that it should be our endeavour to see that the questions to be solved are represented in their true perspective.

The affiliated Chambers have conducted much business of mutual importance during the year and there is little doubt that as time goes on the gradual formation of British Chambers of Commerce in the important business centres throughout China will have far-reaching effects.

Our latest addition to the list is the Peking Chamber, to whom we extend a hearty welcome.

Gentlemen, I have, I think, touched in a general way on the most important matters that have engaged our attention during the year under review.

There are two matters, however, which I consider should be brought to your notice. The first is the question of what has been generally called the "ton for ton" policy. The ruthless warfare waged by German submarines on practically all merchant shipping—whether belligerent or neutral—called for a definite statement of policy and your Chamber, therefore, ranged themselves on the side of all other British Chambers in China, in demanding of the Home Government that the peace terms shall contain adequate compensation for ships sunk by enemy submarines.

As a matter of interest I give you the names of the other Chambers of Commerce in China with whom we associated ourselves in this movement. They are Canton, Chefoo, Changsha, Foochow, Hankow, Newchwang, Swatow, Tientsin, and, although not forming part of the Chinese Republic is sufficiently close to its borders to have very much the same interests as we have. I may mention that the Chamber in Hongkong also supported the movement.

The second point, gentlemen, is a matter which brings home to our very midst the war with its demand for the pick of our young manhood. I refer to a memorial to be erected hereafter to those valiant gentlemen of the Allies who, putting duty before all else, have volunteered and placed their services at their country's disposal. Some of them I regret to say, we shall never have the pleasure of welcoming back; others again will return to us fit and well. None of them, gentlemen, looked for any recompense. All of them should be remembered. It was to this end therefore, that your Committee approached both the Councils with a request that a site be set aside on which a suitable memorial will be raised to all those men of the Allies, who, little counting the cost, decided to leave this port and do their utmost to uphold right against wrong.

The site agreed upon between our Allies in the French Concession and ourselves is at the junction of the Quai de France, Avenue Edouard VII. and The Bund, a fitting position I think for a memorial such as is proposed.

Taking the whole year's working, I think we have every reason to be proud of our record and basing our opinion of the future on what has been accomplished in the past, there is ample evidence that the Chamber will become increasingly useful. Our relations with neighbouring Chambers have been, I am pleased to say, of the very best. For the past two years our enemies have been busily organizing for trade after the war and by every means in their power have been endeavouring to undermine the prestige of Great Britain. China has now decided to take a hand in the game herself and had ranged herself on the side of common humanity. It is possible, therefore, that German preparations for post-bellum trade and the capital she has sunk in preparing the way thereto, will be brought to nothing. This must not cause us to relax our efforts, however. It simply means that a cunning and unscrupulous foe, whose methods to capture trade have been the inquiries received from inland towns and cities and remote parts of the Chinese Republic for British goods, which he has waged this war, is for a time no longer the means of making known to dwellers in these far distant parts the

value of British goods. It is serving a good purpose and I strongly recommend it to British merchants as an advertising medium, the value of which is perhaps not yet fully appreciated.

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**"CAPSTAN"**  
NAVY CUT CIGARETTES  
are the Acme of Perfection

They are made from the finest quality Virginia Tobacco, and are sold in two strengths Mild and Medium.

THE CIGARETTE FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

SOLD BY ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**  
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.  
Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.  
High Class English Jewellery.

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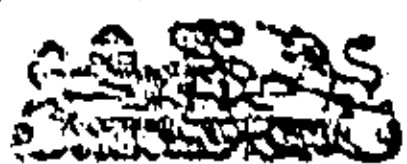
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## GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

FREELY.

THE TIN THAT CONTAINS  
1 lb. OF TALCUM FOR \$1.00.

FOR TENDER SKINS IT IS DELICIOUSLY SOOTHING  
AND HEALING AND IT IS COMPOSED ONLY OF THE  
FINEST AND PUREST INGREDIENTS.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone No. 16.

### To-day's Advertisements

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
AND MANILA.

### THE Steamship

KOREA MARU.

The above named Steamship having  
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
notified to send in their bills of lading  
for counter signature, and to take immediate  
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on WED.  
NESDAY, 23rd April at 5 p.m. will be  
landed at Consignees' risk and expense,  
and delivery must then be taken from the  
Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all  
Cargo remaining undelivered on SUN.  
DAY, 24th April, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
accepted.

No claims will be recognized after the  
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be  
divided into the Company's Godown, where  
they will be examined on the 1st May,  
at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized if filed  
after the 1st May, 1917.

T. DAWSON,  
Agent.

Hongkong, April 23, 1917. 1719

### BARBER LINS OF STEAMERS.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

### THE S.S. FOREMONT CASTLE.

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns of  
the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF  
AND GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., at Kowloon.  
We are not responsible for the Wharves delivery  
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before  
NIGHT-TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all  
goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd  
April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be  
presented to the Underwriter on or before  
the 1st May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods  
are to be left in the Godowns, where they  
will be examined on the 30th April at  
10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1917. 1718

### THE CALENDAR.

### MEMOS. FOR TO-DAY.

Special Dinner at the Grand Hotel.  
8.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare"  
at Theatre Royal.

### MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Tinnies, Poles, Typewriters etc. at  
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

4.30 p.m.—Extraordinary General  
Meeting of the Hongkong General  
Chamber of Commerce.

### General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, April 25—

Princess Victoria Alexandra's (Princess  
Mary) Birthday (1897).

Noon.—Hongkong Tramway Co's  
Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture etc. at "Famous" the  
Peak.

5 p.m.—Matinee Performance of  
"Scenes from Shakespeare" in  
Theatre Royal.

WEDNESDAY 26th THURSDAY April 26—

11 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes,  
Shirts, Socks, Hats etc., etc. at Mr.  
Geo. H. Lumley's Sales Rooms.

THURSDAY, April 26—

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, Piano, etc. at No. 41, Queen's  
Buildings, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

Noon.—Union Insurance Society's  
Meeting.

12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co's  
Meeting.

12.45 p.m.—British Traders Insurance  
Co's Meeting.

FRIDAY, April 27—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement  
Day.

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, Piano, etc. at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough's.

8.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare"  
in Theatre Royal.

### DEATH.

LISHMAN, died in France, March 2,  
1917, of wounds received at the  
Front, H.L. J. Lishman, aged 29  
years; late 27th Infantry, Machine  
Gun Section, Australian Imperial  
Forces, son of Captain T. H. Lish-  
man, Indo-China S. N. Co., Hong-  
kong.

### The China Mail.

Hongkong, Monday, April 23, 1917.

### CHINESE WEALTH IN HONGKONG.

In the course of his speech in the  
Legislative Council, last Thursday  
H. E. THE GOVERNOR remarked of  
the Chinese community in Hongkong:  
"They happen to own four-fifths of  
the wealth of this Colony and to pay  
97 per cent of the rates and taxes."

We have been asked whether this  
is to be found worked out, in any  
official publication. Our answer is  
that we are not aware that any  
Government publication contains such  
information about the wealth of the  
Colony and the incidence of taxation  
as will enable anyone to test the  
accuracy of a statement which strikes  
the reader as being so astonishing.

But we take these figures to be not  
merely conjectural, but to represent  
ascertained facts, for it is not the  
first time we have seen them, nor  
is Sir HENRY MAY the first Governor  
to use them as an argument for  
giving heed to the views of the  
Chinese community when any policy  
affecting the trade and commerce  
of the port is under consideration.

We remember Sir FREDERICK  
LUGARD on one occasion using  
these same figures. They are  
certainly striking, but an exaggerated  
significance is easily to be attached  
to them. It is British, and not  
Chinese, initiative that has made  
Hongkong the important centre of  
commerce and shipping that it is.

When the British entered into the  
occupation of Hongkong it was a  
barren island uninhabited except for  
a handful of people at the spot  
we call Aberdeen where they  
occasionally carried on the peaceful  
business of fishermen but actually  
flourished upon the proceeds of  
piracy. It has been British  
initiative and enterprise that have  
converted a desolate island and the  
equally desolate Kowloon peninsula  
into a flourishing Colony carrying on  
a trade and commerce which supports  
close on half a million people.

Left to themselves, the Chinese  
would have made, no more of  
Hongkong than they have made of  
the many similar islands in  
the vicinity of the Canton delta.

It is an aspect of the matter which  
cannot be overlooked when we are  
considering the influence of Chinese  
opinion upon the policy of the  
administration. It may be truthfully  
said, of course, that the German  
firms, who have done business in  
the Colony from the earliest days,  
have helped in the past to  
create the trade which has led to  
the growth of the Chinese population  
of the Colony, but such pretensions  
as General von BRUNNEN has made  
in his books about Hongkong owing  
its eminence to German industry are  
manifestly ridiculous. There was

not a German industrial concern in  
the Colony save a small soapworks,  
and what German capital was in-  
vested in British industrial companies  
was not, we believe, a factor of any  
great importance. As for the extent  
of German commerce, it has been  
estimated that the British portion  
of the trade of the port—as  
distinguished from trade done by  
the Chinese themselves—"probably  
amounted to over 70 per cent."

This, then, leaves 30 per cent as  
representing the combined trade of  
all the other non-Chinese merchants  
—German, Japanese, Indian, French,  
Dutch and others. It will thus be  
seen that if the estimate of the  
trade done by the British merchants  
of the Colony is approximately  
correct, the German proportion is  
not large enough to make a great  
fuss about. But a further point for  
consideration is: Would even this  
fraction of the trade be lost to the  
Colony if the Germans were excluded  
from the Colony for ten years? Of  
course, it would not. A large  
percentage of the trade done by the  
German merchants in Hongkong has  
always been in British goods; and  
it certainly would not mean that  
the Chinese market will lack these  
goods—or any goods—if the Germans  
are debarred from Hongkong for ten  
years. There is no sound reason  
why there should be any substantial  
falling off in the volume of trade  
done in Hongkong. The only way  
in which the Chinese might  
conceivably suffer would be in  
an inability to get again the  
facilities for gambling in trade  
which made German long credits  
so attractive to them. Even if  
German merchants were to come  
back it is extremely doubtful  
whether they will have for many  
years to come the necessary financial  
facilities to enable them to do  
business with the Chinese on the  
old lines. We do not agree that  
the question of excluding the  
Germans—including their shipping  
—for ten years is necessarily one  
of sentiment only. When we see  
Germany doing her utmost to destroy  
our merchant shipping while her  
own remain in safety in neutral  
harbours or in the possession of her  
debarred enemies, awaiting the end  
of the war, with Germany hoping  
to see them again on their old  
commercial service, while the  
defeated mercantile fleets of the  
Allies will require to be employed  
long afterwards on military transport  
service—could this be contemplated  
by any British subject for one  
moment? We confidently count on  
the Imperial authorities defeating  
any such possibilities, and, though  
the views of the commercial  
community of Hongkong will not  
go home with the endorsement of  
the local Government, we have  
no doubt that this very circumstance  
will in the end secure for those views  
a greater amount of public attention  
at home than perhaps they would  
otherwise receive.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The weekly Religious Meeting of  
the Helena May Institute will be  
conducted to-morrow afternoon (Tues-  
day) at 5, by the Rev. C. N. Pope;  
subject—"The position of Israel in the  
purpose of God." The meeting is  
open to all women.

The cases of communicable disease  
reported in the Colony last week were:  
Small-pox 5 cases with 3 deaths  
(1 Indian and the rest Chinese); enteric  
fever, 5 cases with 2 deaths (2 British  
and the rest Chinese, 2 imported); and  
one fatal Chinese case of diphtheria.

A Chinese woman, 37 years of age,  
was accidentally killed yesterday whilst  
working in a building in the course of  
construction at West Point. The  
deceased was engaged in cutting away  
a mound of earth when a falling stone  
struck her on the head. The body was  
removed to the public mortuary.

Another armed robbery has been  
reported to the police. A Chinese hawker  
states that at about 2.50 p.m. on the  
21st instant, whilst near the Sun Ka  
Village, he was on his way to Lyndon,  
he was suddenly attacked by a man  
armed with a revolver. The robber hit  
him over the head with the revolver and  
stole his watch and a metal watch from his  
sleeve pocket.

### ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

#### THE MORNING PROGRAMME.

It is many years since there was any  
observance of St. George's Day in  
Hongkong, but the success which  
attended the St. Andrew's Day effort  
to benefit the war charities has this year  
excited emulation.

The Programme arranged was for the  
sale of appropriate badges by an army  
of ladies in the morning; a café chantant  
in the afternoon, and Shakespearian  
Scenes at the theatre in the evening.

The ladies were early in evidence this  
morning. The badge sold was of  
card board shaped like an ancient shield  
and bearing upon it in the centre,  
embossed in gold, a representation of St.  
George slaying the dragon, and across  
the entire face a red cross. Each lady  
was supplied with about fifty of these  
badges on a wicker tray. Many also  
sold roses.

Fortunately for those assisting in  
this part of the programme the rain  
held off and consequently a brisk  
business was done. As early as 10.30  
a.m. many of the ladies had returned to  
the head depot for fresh supplies of  
badges.

The Pavillion in the Hongkong  
Cricket Club ground had been kindly  
lent for the purpose of a depot by the  
Committee of the H.K.C.C. Here Mrs.  
Ralphs, assisted by Mrs. A. E. Griffin,  
supervised the supplying of badges and  
collecting the proceeds of the sales.

The ladies committee consists of Lady  
May, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Holyoak and  
Mrs. Ralphs and the following ladies  
assisted in the sale of badges:—

Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Alabaster, Mrs.  
Armstrong, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Aucutt,  
Mrs. Avenell, Miss Cissy Ayles.

Mrs. Baker, Miss E. Baker, Miss  
Kenny Barretto, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bat-  
eman, Miss K. Dalton, Sister Pauline,  
Mrs. Bevington, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Bowley,  
Miss Gladys Brock, Mrs. Butler, Mrs.  
Butterfield, Miss Veronica Butterfield,  
Miss Hilda Butterfield.

Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Cyril Champkin,  
Mrs. R. A. Churcher, Miss Doris Curry,  
Miss Ethel Curry, Mrs. R. H. Cousins,  
Miss Freda Cousins.

Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs.  
Davy, Mrs. Dodwell, Mrs. Donathoral,  
Master Billie Dunbar.

Miss Rose Edkins, Mrs. Evan-Jones,  
Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Minnie Eldridge.

Miss Elkins, Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Eva  
Forsyth, Master Dudley Franklin, Mrs.  
Franklin, Miss Clara Frost, Miss Fran-  
cine, Miss Victoria France.

Mrs. Gibson, Miss Barbara Gibson,  
Mrs. Glyn, The Misses Goodall, Mrs.  
Goodman, Mrs. Goldenberg, Mrs. Gold-  
smith, Miss A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon,  
Miss Graham, Miss M. Graham, Mrs.  
A. E. Griffin, Mrs. H. Griffin, Mrs.  
Grimshaw, Miss Margaret Garrod, Mrs.  
Julia Gardiner, Miss Sophie Gubbay.

Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Hallifax, Miss Agnes-  
ley Hallifax, Miss Florrie Hamilton,  
Mrs. Scott Harrison, Mrs. Hay, Miss  
Mabel Haynes, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs.  
Hill, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Holyoak, Mrs.  
Joyce Holyoak, Miss Dorothy Holyoak,  
Mrs. Henry Humphreys, Miss Holloway,  
Miss Judith.

Mrs. Kapadia, Mrs. King, Miss Millie  
Kinnear, Miss E. Knight, Miss Margaret  
Kent.

Miss Lander, Master John Lander,  
Miss Lammert, Master Alfred Lammert,  
The Misses K. and M. Levy, Miss Maud  
Levy, Miss June Looker.

Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Maize, Miss  
Maize, Mrs. Mansfield, Sister Mary  
Theresa, Miss Iris May, Miss Dione May,  
Miss Mary, Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Messer,  
Master Jim Messer, Mrs. Middleton-  
Smith, Mrs. Milner-Jones, Miss Miller,  
Miss Annie Miller, Master Jack Miller,  
Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Alice  
Morton, Miss Lucy Morton, Miss K.  
Murphy, Miss Dorothy Morris, Miss  
Martha, Miss Dorothy May.

Miss Florrie Neave, Miss Lilian Neave,  
Miss Mollie Neave, Miss Lucy Noronha,  
Miss Sophie Nemesse.

Mrs. Osberry, Miss Pearl Ogilvie, Miss  
Leonora O'Brien.

Miss Euckheim, Mrs. Pearce, Miss  
Peterson, Miss Mary Pierce, The Misses  
Prosser.

Mrs. Ralphs, Mrs. Ray, Miss Dodo  
Ritchie, Miss Wendy Robertson, Miss D.  
Rodger, Miss M. Rodger, Miss Flo  
Rodney.

Mrs. Sandeman, Miss G. Sanders, Miss  
M. Scott, The Misses C. and S. Shaw,  
Master Shaw, Mrs. Shenton, Master  
Purcell Skelton, Miss Skinner, Mrs.  
Stabb, Miss M. Stabb, Mrs. Stark, Mrs.  
Stedman, Miss Gwen Stedman, Miss  
Gertrude Simmonds, Miss Conny Stomham,  
Miss Lily Stomham, Miss Ellen Stub-  
bly.

Miss Bertha Tarrant, Mrs. Tisdall, Miss  
Sheila Tisdall, Mrs. Todd, Miss Ardie  
Tolan.

Miss Ventris, Miss Amy Watt, Miss  
Agnes Watt, Miss Elsie Watt, Miss E.  
Ward, The Misses C. and V. Wahr, Mrs.  
Wakeman, Mrs. West, Miss Wall, Miss  
S. Well, Mrs. Wolfe, Miss Marion Wolfe,  
Miss Woodcock, Miss Womersley, Mrs. A.  
Wright, Miss Henrietta Wolfrum.

The thanks of the committee are due  
to Mrs. Griffin, Commander Beckwith,  
B.N., Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Irving and Mr.  
R. D. Harvey for flowers given to be  
distributed amongst the ladies.

### THE AFTERNOON PROGRAMME.

The attractions for the afternoon  
celebrations centered round the Drill  
Hall of the Volunteer Corps and a large  
Mar-shed on the adjoining parade  
ground, both being tastefully decorated  
with bunting and flowers.

Shortly after 3.30 p.m., H. E. The  
Governor and Lady May arrived and  
then followed a continuous stream  
of patrons.

In the Café Chantant the orchestra  
of the Midland Regiment, under the  
direction of Bandmaster Laurie Owen,  
assisted in the rendering of an ex-  
cellent programme, in which the follow-  
ing took part:—

Misses Rosebnd and Ruby Young,  
Betty Eunast, Jessie Harris-Walker,  
Arnold and Vyvienne Young,  
Messrs. H. E. Muriel, J. Day,  
A. C. Leith, C. H. P. Hay,  
and W. A. Hannibal and others.

The Side Shows consisted of  
a cinematograph display including a  
very funny picture, entitled "Under  
New Management," the arrangements  
being supervised by Mr. Weiss.

Then there was Professor Tobolski and  
the "Hungry Elephant" (Mr. P. Tester)  
under the control of Mr. H. W. Bird;  
a troupe of Chinese jugglers arranged  
for by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax and  
under the direction of Mr. J. Blake,  
Musical Tramps, Messrs. Rags, White  
Thorne and Allen (of the Hongkong  
Police) Professor Vooch, D.A.M., L.T.A.  
Ventrolquist, (Mr. R. Sutherland) and  
last, but not least, a life-like im-  
personation of Charlie Chaplin (Corporal Frost  
of the A.S.C.)

Many young ladies assisted to swell  
the receipts by selling scent, sweets, etc.

The refreshments were kindly pro-  
vided by the Hongkong Hotel and the  
arrangements were ably supervised by  
Mr. W. A. Dowley.

For the hunting for decorations  
thanks are due to Lieut. Maifin,  
R.N.R. and Sub-Lieut. Wallace R.N.,  
of H. M. S. Tamar, and Commander  
Beckwith, R.N., Mr. J. W. Tatcher,  
Superintendent of the Botanical  
and Forestry Department, made  
himself responsible for the floral  
decorations.

Captain Cassel generously presented  
the pony Brown-Bess to be raffled for  
and there was also a very handsome  
table lamp presented by the Standard Oil  
Company, and a model yacht presented  
by Lieut. Pooley R.N. also to be raffled.

Mr. H. W. Bird assisted by Mr. Dowley  
and Mr. Archbutt were responsible for  
the erection of the shed and also largely  
assisted in the arrangements connected  
with the Café Chantant.

A detachment from the Middlesex  
Regiment and also men of the A. O. C.  
and the A. S. C. assisted in selling for  
the side shows and also officiating as  
door keepers, and general help was  
forthcoming from the Boy Scouts.

Special mention must be made of the  
energetic services of Mr. J. Bentley,  
the Secretary, to whom the success of the  
general arrangements was largely due.

### FIRST SHOTS IN THE WAR.

Bounty was claimed recently in the  
London Prize Court for the sinking of  
the armed German mine-layer *Königig  
Luise* on August 3, 1914.

In an affidavit Captain Cecil Henry  
Fox, of R.M.S. Amphion, said he was  
cruising in the North Sea about 10.15  
a.m. when he sighted the *Königig Luise*.  
The British ships gave chase and fired  
on the enemy ship, which was set on fire  
and sunk.

Commander Anderson said these were  
the first shots in the naval war.

The judge awarded £30 to be divided  
among the Amphion and 12 destroyers.

### THE B.N. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the follow- ing donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

W. Dunbar ... .. \$20

A. H. Harris ... .. 10

O. H. Ritter ... .. 10

Wing Fat & Co. ... .. 10

M. E. K. ... .. 2

### Mr. R. A. Lawson, of Messrs. Butter- field & Swire has left for Home. Mr. Lawson, who won the golf championship of Shanghai this season, will offer his services to the Government. Another Far Eastern golfer, Capt. J. Dewar, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Hong- kong, is on his way home via Siberia. Capt. Dewar was for many years a resident of Shanghai.

### SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE name of Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy is world wide. It is good  
for the deep seated cough of the adult  
or the croup and whooping cough of the  
children. The same bottle serves the  
whole family. For sale by all Chemists  
and Druggists.

### THE MAGISTRACY.

#### A SEQUEL TO A LARCENY.

As a sequel to the case (reported last  
Saturday) in which a dishonest assistant  
in the tobacco and stationery shop of  
Mr. Sayce of Beaconsfield Arcade, was  
sentenced to 14 days' hard labour on  
the charge of stealing a number of  
articles from the stock of his employer's  
shop, during the latter's absence, the  
Chinese named Ho Ring Cheung, who,  
it was alleged, had received the stolen  
articles and absconded, surrendered him-  
self to the Police and was charged  
before Mr. Melbourne this morning  
with receiving stolen goods.

The defendant, who pleaded not  
guilty to the charge, was represented  
by Mr. Faithful, on whose application  
the case was adjourned until Wednes-  
day, bail being fixed at \$500.

#### A PORTUGUESE BOY CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

In Mr. Melbourne's Court this  
morning a Portuguese boy named Albert  
Antonio Maria, age 15 years, pleaded  
not guilty to the charge of assaulting a  
Chinese employed as a ticket collector  
at the Victoria Theatre.

On the application of Mr. Balmer  
Johnson, who appeared to prosecute, the  
defendant was remanded until Wednes-  
day, bail being fixed at ten dollars.

#### THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Before Mr. Melbourne this morning a  
Chinese was charged with stealing two  
gold bangles and three finger rings, of  
a total value of \$200, from a married  
woman who resides at No. 269 Queen's  
Road West.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to  
the charge, stating that the complainant  
had lent him the jewellery.

After hearing the evidence, however,  
His Worship imposed a sentence of  
three months' hard labour.

#### POCKET PICKING.

A Chinese charged with picking the  
pocket of a pedestrian in Cross-Street  
was brought before Mr. Melbourne this  
morning.

The complainant deposed that whilst  
he was watching several jugglers, who  
were performing in the street, he  
discovered the defendant in the act of  
extracting five dollars in subsidiary  
coins, which were wrapped in paper,  
from one of his jacket pockets. He  
immediately seized the defendant and  
delivered him into Police custody.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to  
the charge but was sentenced to one  
month's hard labour.

#### OPIUM OR MEDICINE?

A Chinese, charged with the unlawful  
possession of four taels of "prepared  
opium" other than Government opium,  
appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this  
morning.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to  
the offence explaining to the  
magistrate that the alleged opium was  
not opium at all, but merely Chinese  
medicine.

Sergeant Blackman, however, pro-  
duced a certificate from the Government  
analyst that the confiscated drug was  
opium other than Government opium.

The defendant was then informed  
of the nature of the certificate, but  
contested the report made by the  
Government analyst.

His Worship ordered that the drug  
be returned to the Government analyst  
for re-examination and adjourned the  
case until Wednesday, fixing the  
defendant's bail at \$400.

#### FAMILY DIFFERENCES.

Fifteen Hoklos were packed like  
sardines in the prisoners' dock in Mr.  
Wood's Court this morning.

The prisoners, who were all rickshaw  
coolies and chair coolies, were charged  
with fighting in Stanton street.

It was stated that whilst the prisoners  
were all members of the same clan,  
they had been arrested as the result of  
a combat between two different families  
the Cheungs and the Choyes, in which  
all the members of each respective  
family had participated.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE NAVAL RAID.

## GERMANY ADMITS LOSS OF TWO DESTROYERS.

London, April 22. A German official announcement states that after a naval engagement on the night of April 20-21 east of Dover, the destroyers G55 and G42 were reported lost.

## THE NAVAL RAID CASUALTIES AT DOVER.

London, April 22. There are twenty-two British dead at Dover.

## GERMANS SHELL CALAIS.

Paris, April 22. One hundred shells were fired on Calais. Some civilians were killed and about a dozen people were wounded.

## GERMAN CRUISER LAUNCHED.

London, April 22. It is announced in Berlin that a new cruiser has been launched and has been named *Hindenburg*, in honor of the Kaiser.

## THE FIGHTING ON EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

## IN CONTACT WITH THE MAIN ENEMY POSITION.

London, April 22. An official report from Egypt states: We consolidated the ground gained and are now in contact with the enemy main position covering Gaza. This extends from the sea coast, near Sheikh Hanneh, through Al-Buhairah to the eastwards of the town, thence south-easterly to Abu Hagein.

## FRENCH AVIATORS CONGRATULATE BRITISH.

London, April 22. The French Aviation Corps has congratulated the British Aviation Corps upon its superiority over their adversaries, which it never lost during the recent engagements, and thankfully acknowledges the British aid. They express their amazement at the British aviators' exploits which they are anxious to emulate.

## DECORATIONS FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

London, April 22. The following decorations have been conferred:—  
The Croix de Guerre:—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson.  
Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour:—Lieut.-General Sir G. F. Macneil.  
Commander of the Legion of Honour:—Commodore Lionel Halsey.  
Grand Officer of the Order of St. Leopold:—General Smuts.  
The Order of Mohammed Ali (First Class):—Sir Francis Wingate.  
The Victoria Cross:—Commander Gordon Campbell, "in recognition of conspicuous gallantry and consummate coolness and skill whilst in command of one of H.M. ships in action." Commander Campbell already possessed the D.S.O.  
The Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Leopold:—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.  
The Belgian Croix de Guerre:—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Vice Admiral Bacon.

## ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION AT BUENOS AIRES.

Buenos Aires, April 22. A demonstration, consisting of 40,000 people, marched to the Presidential Palace on Saturday, cheering the Allies. Speakers eloquently supported the President's attitude towards Germany. A handful of German sympathisers were dispersed by the police.

## MR. BALFOUR'S MISSION TO UNITED STATES.

New York, April 22. Mr. Balfour's Mission had a most cordial reception. It was met by representatives of the State Department and the Army and Navy. The Mission proceeded by special train to Washington. Mr. Balfour stated that the object of the Mission is to effect the fullest co-operation of all, striving for an everlasting peace through a successful war.

## BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

## ADDRESS IN LONDON BY MR. ROSE.

London, April 22. Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce on the prospects of extending British trade in China, Mr. Archibald Rose emphasised the necessity for creating a demand for our goods by letting the Chinese consumers see them and also by emulating our rivals in hard work and cutting the costs of production to the lowest possible figure. He mentioned that the Lancashire producers and exporters were seriously giving their attention to the question of developing the British cotton and piece goods trade in China. There was no doubt, said Mr. Rose, that China is a wonderful field for engineering enterprise and British engineering groups should send out well-accredited agents to educate the Chinese regarding the possibilities of mechanical power. Regarding distribution, a way must be found to place the driving force of the British behind the Chinese distributor in the interior. Commodores had outlived their usefulness and the British must shoulder the responsibilities himself. Mr. Rose advocated a combination of British exporters and producers who would assist in the joint working in China. In order to enable China to increase her exports and thus buy more from British manufacturers, internal taxation must be regularised, as to ensure to the provinces a tangible return from foreign trade; and communications must be improved. He suggested that small investors who are interested in China, and small Chinese investors might provide regular financial assistance for the industrial development of China. Mr. Rose urged British producers and exporters to distribute goods through British channels. He concluded by saying that the political machinery, working through Consuls and Legations, was the mainstay of British commercial rights in China. The activities and responsibilities of the Consuls would increase proportionately with the increase of British trade. The Foreign Office and the Board of Trade are now attempting to devise means of increasing the efficiency of the Consular service in order to meet the new needs. Closer co-operation by the exporters and officials was, perhaps, what could help most to extend British trade in China.

## THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE. INDIA TO BE FULLY REPRESENTED.

London, April 22. The Imperial War Conference has unanimously passed a resolution, moved by Sir R. L. Borden, and seconded by Mr. Massey, "that the resolution of the Imperial Conference passed on April 4, should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences, and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various Governments in order that the next Imperial conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly." The Imperial Conference is taking steps to carry out the resolution.

## LONG-FOUGHT ANTISEPTIC DISCOVERED.

## HELP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POISONED WOUNDS.

Dr. C. H. Browning, director of the Bland-Sutton Institute, announced at a meeting of the governors of Middlesex Hospital that the institute had discovered an antiseptic, which they had called Flavine.

The war had caused, by tens of thousands, wounds infected with the bacteria of sepsis, and there had been a clamor for chemical substances which would aid the surgeon in his treatment of these terribly distressing cases. Flavine gave to the surgeon in his fight against sepsis what was probably the most powerful weapon known so far.

Hitherto all the potent antiseptics were also highly poisonous to the living body, and many of our most distinguished surgeons despaired of the discovery of an ideal antiseptic which should kill the bacteria without harming the tissues. With Flavine they had come very near to reaching this goal, and the way made a gain of which the magnitude could scarcely be realised.

The possibilities of such a discovery were by no means exhausted, and the investigation of agents for the treatment of tuberculosis and other infective diseases had already begun. His earnest appeal for means to permit these and similar important researches which the Bland-Sutton Institute had in hand.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE ANGLO-FRENCH CAPTURES.

## 38,000 PRISONERS IN 12 DAYS.

Paris, April 22. A communiqué states:—Between the Somme and the Oise there was violent (reciprocal) artillery, particularly south of St. Quentin.

Between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames we continued to progress on the plateau north of Sancy.

As the result of a bombing, fight we advanced in the region of Hurtlebise.

Our barrage fire four times shattered enemy attempts to leave their trenches north of Bray-en-Laonnais.

There was intermittent artillery activity in the region of Rheims and the Champagne.

Altogether 38,000 prisoners and 339 guns have been captured by the Anglo-French Forces between the 9th and the 20th inst.

## STEADY PROGRESS ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's attempt to recover Gonnelle village was not successful. Our artillery caught and drove back the attacking troops. The enemy left many dead.

We progressed on the north bank of the Scarpe, outwards of Fampaux.

We also advanced our line south-westward of Lens, where two counter-attacks were successfully beaten off.

The Germans raided a crater-post, southwards of Ypres. A few of our men are missing.

Our aeroplanes carried out useful work yesterday.

## BRITISH TAKE ANOTHER POINT.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After sharp fighting we captured Gonnelle village, taking prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid on our trenches in the neighbourhood of Farquissart.

There was reciprocal shelling at a number of places.

## PREPARING FOR FURTHER "BIG NEWS."

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—Heavy deliberate bombardment is proceeding. An overwhelming mass of artillery is engaged in cutting the wire and smashing up the trenches and wrecking the strong points.

There has been a lull in big news, but no pause in the preparations for creating big news.

There has been a steadily creeping forward towards St. Quentin, and the extension of the "nut-crackers," which at the pre-arranged moment will close and snap legs.

## FRENCH PROGRESS.

## HARASSING THE ENEMY.

## PARIS, APRIL 22.

A French communiqué reports:—North of the Aisne our troops are harassing the enemy, and there has been an artillery duel in the regions of Nanteuil-la-Fosse and Hurtlebise. East of Croonne and north of Rheims the night was marked by violent mutual shelling. We made progress here, notably south of Juvincourt and east of Courcy.

In the Champagne we repulsed an attack against Monthaut.

## THE GERMAN REPORT.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—The gradual increase of artillery activity between Loos and the Arras-Cambrai railway line continues.

The troops representing all the German peoples are performing heroic deeds every hour under the heaviest fire and are faithful in their endurance unto death on the mighty battlefields on the Aisne and in the Champagne.

Our thrusting troops yesterday afternoon cleared out the enemy from what was formerly the Sugar Factory.

We repulsed with severe losses the Franco-Russians on the Brimont sector.

The French stubbornly attacked near Bray: from Paisy Plains to as far eastward as Croonne, and between Promeux and Suppees.

French attacks at Chemin-des-Dames and in the Champagne broke down under our fire.

## A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right in no time they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to risk for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BRITISH SUPERIORITY.

## WONDERFUL ARTILLERY ADVANTAGE.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

Lord Curzon, speaking at Derby, said that the military position at present is distinctly encouraging. He did not wish them to run away with the idea that the end had come just yet, but he had no doubt that the operations in France during the last fortnight were a considerable victory and had shown the wonderful superiority of our artillery, which fired 4,000,000 rounds on the enemy.

His Lordship added:—"Keep your eye on Mesopotamia." He declared that the military power of Germany was not yet sufficiently broken to induce her to accept terms which were considered reasonable by the Allies.

## THE KING CONGRATULATES THE FRENCH.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Press Bureau announce that His Majesty the King has sent the following telegram to the President of the French Republic, saying:—"I warmly congratulate you upon the great success that has attended the efforts of the gallant French Army during the past week, the news of which has been received by me and my people with the utmost satisfaction. These victories of our joint armies, I am certain, are an assurance of further steady progress."

## TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

## AMSTERDAM, APRIL 22.

Turkey has broken off relations with the United States.

## NORWEGIAN RELIEF SHIP ATTACKED.

## OSLO, APRIL 22.

The Norwegian relief ship *Kongste*, which was bound for Rotterdam with a cargo of 8,000 tons of wheat, was sunk in the so-called "safe" zone.

The second mate is missing. The remaining 34 members of the crew, of which 19 were Americans, were rescued by trawlers and landed here.

The vessel was struck on the starboard side, but owing to the darkness it is not known whether she was mined or torpedoed.

## LATER.

The *Kongste* did not sink and is now being towed into harbour.

## GERMAN STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

## AMSTERDAM, APRIL 22.

The *Dusseldorfer Arbeiter* states that at a meeting of the Berlin strikers the leaders submitted resolutions demanding from the Government a declaration of its immediate readiness for peace on the basis of renunciation of annexations; also the immediate abolition of the compulsory service law, the liberation of political prisoners, complete political freedom, and universal secret franchise.

The resolutions were defeated by a majority, which is not stated.

## MUNITION WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE.

## LATER.

A semi-official Berlin telegram announcing the termination of the great strike of munition workers at Berlin on Monday is now admitted to have been premature.

The *Volksrechtler* states that a quarter of a million workers from five factories were still on strike on Wednesday.

The *Forster* states that it was resolved not to resume work, but to send a deputation to the Chancellor.

The *Volksrechtler* states that various strikes occurred at Leipzig on Monday and Tuesday. There was also a great demonstration at Stettin as a protest against the scarcity of food.

## RIOT AT MAGDEBURG.

## WORST SINCE WAR BEGAN.

## OLDENBURG, APRIL 22.

The most serious riot in Germany since the war began occurred at Magdeburg, owing to the reduction of the bread ration. Ten thousand strikers, mostly munition workers, tried to set fire to the Town Hall. The troops fired on the strikers, killing and wounding many.

The disturbances continue and the town is in a state of siege.

## FOOD CONTROL IN SWEDEN.

## SITUATION SERIOUS.

## COPENHAGEN, APRIL 22.

There are daily demonstrations in Sweden against the Food Control Committee.

Seven thousand workmen paraded yesterday and thousands elsewhere, threatening to take the food problem into their own hands regardless of the consequences.

## SAILOR SOCIALISTS AT STOCKHOLM.

## COPENHAGEN, APRIL 22.

Two hundred Swedish blue-jackets attended in a body a Socialist meeting at Stockholm.

## MARTIAL LAW TERMINATES IN SPAIN.

## MADRID, APRIL 22.

The proclamation of martial law, suspended on the 29th March, has terminated.

## NAVAL ATTACK ON DOVER.

## ENEMY SHIPS SUNK.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Admiralty reports that last night five German destroyers attempted to raid Dover. The vessels fired a number of rounds into a ploughed field, a few miles from Dover and then steered in the direction of home and of our shipping, possibly with the intention of attacking.

They were met by two Dover patrol vessels which in five minutes engaged and sunk at least two, possibly three, of the enemy ships and the remainder fled at high speed, escaping in the darkness.

Our vessels suffered no material damage and our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the results obtained.

Our vessels were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash, the tactics they pursued being a very fine example of destroyer work.

We succeeded in saving ten German officers and 95 men from the sunken vessels.

The Germans saved total ten officers and 108 men.

Thirty Germans from the sunken destroyers have been picked up in the Channel by trawlers and landed at Dover. They include several officers.

There was some "booming" by the crowds when the German survivors landed.

Unofficial accounts of the raid states that salvoes of German star shells as a prelude to the bombardment were seen at 12.30 in the morning, then rapid firing which lasted ten minutes, all the shells falling within a radius of a quarter of a mile without the slightest damage being done.

Shelling followed until 1.45, when firing was heard from 20 to 30 miles distant, apparently by bigger guns. The flashes were visible, moving eastwards as the Germans fled. The night was fine though misty.

News of the sinkings was brought by British destroyers and later in the morning two of the destroyers reached a home port.

Later in the day they were enthusiastically cheered by the Fleet for distinguishing themselves.

[It is not clear whether this means that 25 persons were killed in Dover, or that 25 British dead have been brought to Dover as the result of the successful encounter with the raiders.—Ed.]

## RUSSIAN ARMY DELEGATES CONFERENCE.

## SWEAR TO EXPEL THE ENEMY.

## PETROGRAD, APRIL 22.

Twelve hundred delegates from the Russian Army on the Western Front assembled in congress at Minsk.

M. Rodzianko and M. Gintshoff were present. The former in a speech emphasised that no return to the past was possible, but the people enjoying their liberty must remember their duties to the country. He rejoiced to find that the fighting power on the Western front was indestructible.

The member of the Duma, M. Rodzichoff, received an ovation, and declared that "we believe you will expel the enemy."

The congress responded by shouting, "We swear it."

A French Colonel and a British Major spoke, the former exhorting the soldiers to pay less attention to politics and more to their military duties.

The British Major exhorted the soldiers to die for liberty if necessary.

General Gourko, Commanding on the Western Front, said that the new-found liberty would be worth unless the soldiers made a great effort. He declared that German militarism must be destroyed.

## THE SPANISH CRISIS.

## WHY THE CABINET RESIGNED.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Cabinet resigned owing to the Chamber's rejection of the decree instituting a National Economic Council to deal with economic and industrial problems due to the war.

## NORWAY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

## CHRISTIANIA, APRIL 22.

The Storting has concluded its secret sittings on the question of food and the dangers of navigating the North Sea. In relation to the foreign policy no resolution was passed, but it was agreed that strict neutrality must still be observed.

It was denied that Norway was about to arm her merchantmen.

## THE FOOD QUESTION IN SWEDEN.

## STOCKHOLM, APRIL 22.

The Premier, M. Swart, has made his first statement in the Riksdag.

Replying to interpellations on the subject of food, he recited the various restrictions on exports. He said the fear of starvation was unfounded.

His interpellators regretted that all exports were not prohibited.

A crowd of 20,000 created a demonstration outside the Riksdag, and appointed a deputation to wait upon the Government on the subject of dearness of living.

The Socialist, Mr. Branting, addressing the crowd, exhorted the people to be calm, as the new Government was not concealing the situation, like its predecessors.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE RETURNS TO LONDON.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Press Bureau announces that the Prime Minister returned to London this evening, after a series of conferences with the French and Italian Governments.

## HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

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## U.S. HELP FOR RUSSIA.

## NEW YORK, APRIL 22.

President Wilson has almost completed his selection of the Commission which is to be sent to Russia to co-operate with the Provisional Government and to discuss the means by which the United States can best help Russia.

It is believed that Mr. Root will be Chairman of the Commission, which will include commercial, railway, financial and military experts.

## THE CORPSE FACTORY.

## A DENIAL.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

A German report, transmitted by wireless, denies that the bodies of dead soldiers are treated as alleged by the English newspapers in a cablegram dated 17th inst.

It says that these newspapers have mis-translated as "human corpses" the German word *Cadaver*, really meaning the carcasses of animals.

[If this misinterpretation may apply to the extract quoted from the "Lokale-zeiger," it does not seem to touch the detailed description of the enterprise quoted from the Leyden paper "La Belgique."—Ed.]

## NEW EDUCATIONAL ERA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

Professor H. A. L. Fisher has secured a triumph in the House of Commons. His proposals are described as a new educational era. The bulk of the increase in the estimates is due to the increase of teachers' salaries. The proposals include the raising of the school age to fourteen years, the development of agricultural education in village schools, liberal scholarships, the maintenance of grants to poor scholars in secondary schools and universities, the reduction of the multiplicity of examinations and national and physical training.

## NO NEW NEWSPAPERS.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, prohibits the publication of any new newspaper.

## DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS BURNARD.

## LONDON, APRIL 22.

The death is announced of Sir Francis Burnard, formerly Editor of the *Times*.

(Continued on page 4.)

## HAINAN NEWS ITEMS.

## (From Our Own Correspondent.)

There have recently been a number of changes in the foreign community of Hoihow.

Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Gilman of the American Presbyterian Mission, have left for America on furlough. They will return in November. While in America they will attend the wedding of their daughter, Miss Janet, and will spend considerable time in New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gilman have been engaged in missionary work in China for more than thirty years.

Dr. Nord, the German Consul, left Hoihow on the 11th inst. for Germany, via Hongkong.

Mr. Harold Moland, who has had charge of the Chinese Post Office during the past four months, was recently transferred to Ichang and has gone to that place. His successor has not yet arrived.

Dr. Asserant, acting French Consul, and physician in charge of the French Hospital, was joined recently by Madame Asserant and their four children, who came directly from France.

Mr. Balmer, who has had charge of the Standard Oil Company's interests in Hainan and Luchow, has been granted a year's leave, and left here on the 16th inst. for his home in Boston, U.S.A. The Company's business is being looked after by Mr. Gumbart, who came out from America to Fomosa in 1915, and has been in China about five months.

Mrs. G. D. Byers and children, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Hainan, have left for the summer. They will spend a few weeks in Shanghai, the way to Kuling, where they will be joined by Rev. Byers later in the autumn.



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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" ..... Friday, 27th April, at 3 p.m.

"PANAMA MARU" ..... Friday, 11th May, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSU MARU" ..... Thursday, 26th April, at 8 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ..... Sunday, 29th April, at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

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## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| STEAMERS              | TO SAIL                           |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | TAMING ..... April 24, at Noon.   |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE    | HUPH ..... April 24, at Noon.     |
| SHANGHAI              | CHENAN ..... April 24, at 4 p.m.  |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK      | LUCHOW ..... April 25, at 10 a.m. |
| TIENSIN               | HONGKOW ..... April 25, at Noon.  |
| SHANGHAI              | SZECUEN ..... April 26, at 4 p.m. |

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| FOR                   | STEAMERS  | TO SAIL                       |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE | KUTSANG   | THURSDAY, April 26, Daylight. |
| MANILA                | TAISANG   | SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI              | WINGSANG  | TUESDAY, May 1, Daylight.     |
| HAIPHONG              | LOKSANG   | TUESDAY, May 1, at 7 a.m.     |
| MANILA                | LOONGSANG | SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 p.m.    |

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

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BOENBO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dutt.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

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The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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HONGKONG TO MANILA, ZAMBOANGA &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| Steamers   | Arrive Hongkong from Australia | Leave Hongkong for Australia |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| "CHANGSHA" |                                | May 23rd at Noon.            |

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout all Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Hongkong, April 23, 1917.

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

## AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING

HAIPHONG ..... Capt. J. W. Evans ..... TUESDAY, 24th April at 12 Noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

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## SHIPPING

## NOTICE

SS. "MEIKAI MARU."

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's S.S. "MEIKAI MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from this Port for Japan, San Francisco, Panama and South American Ports on TUESDAY, the 24th April at Noon. For full particulars regarding Freight, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO,

Agent, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Agents, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Hongkong, April 23, 1917. 1711

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BENDORAN"

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to reus.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917. 1699

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

TO

## ORDER



O'BERRY &amp; CO.,

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Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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